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VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TRAMPLING ON THE IRISH.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

THEY DROPPED $1,000,000.

GEORGE LEADS THE FIGHT

POLITICS OVER IN IOWA.

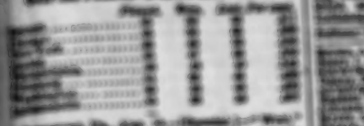
SIGNS OF ACTIVITY IN ALL THE POLITICAL CAMPS.

Gov. Larrabee Renominated Unanimously—A Fight for Second Place—The State Treasurership and the Prohibition Question Likely to Be Used to Overthrow a Superintendent of Public Instruction—Others of Prohibition—The Prospects of Parties.

Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—Before politics in Iowa are beginning to assume signs of activity for actively a portion of the Republican leaders seem to be arrayed by one part, as it were. That Gov. Larrabee will be renominated on old questions, and that Lieut. Gov. Hull will also be again selected for the position he now holds is probably certain. However, the latter gentleman and not have an entirely clear field. Secretary Herriman seems likely to stand square into the contention, and the object is The Tribune correspondent that if Mr. Hull is renominated he will take the stump against him. Secretary Herriman is a hard fighter when thoroughly aroused and may make a fight if he should put on the war paint. For Supreme Judge there is considerable speculation manifested in the nomination of Judge Adams. The prominent candidates for that position, besides the present incumbent, are Judge Lewis of the Sioux City district and the Hon. G. S. Robinson of Shenandoah. Judge Lewis was the Presiding Judge at the trial of Arnsdorf for the murder of the Hon. Mr. Statler, and thereby became quite noted throughout the State. He is a strong Prohibitionist and was instrumental the latest nomination by the third parties, but refused to accept it. Mr. Robinson has, though a laborer in politics, no axe to grind in a third party, Senator Sullivan is a member of the State Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Both he and Judge Lewis are from the Eleventh Congressional District. Both have strongly resented the enforcement of prohibitory county conventions, and both are probably in the field to stay with the nomination. It is urged against Judge Adams that he is connected in the decisions by railroad interests, and a subsequent publication of decisions is making a great effort upon him on this ground.

The Prohibition fight, however, that will come before the convention promises to be that over the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Wilderness of the personalities about this contest that gets complicated, to the extent to which that they is about a week being the right with the editors of the Prohibition papers of the State. It seems that Prof. Stanton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, had the misfortune to have a candidate against him for the office of Secretary of State, and the Prohibitionists, in addition to making a fearful onslaught on the Democratic candidate, have also been pitching into Prof. Stanton with a vengeance. The Prohibitionists claim that Prof. Stanton has been using his office to further the interests of the Republican party, and that he has been in politics, and that he has been in politics, and that he has been in politics

HOODOOED BY THIRTEEN.



THE WEE JOCKEY WINS.

WHERE ARE IVES' BOOKS?

SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

A COMPLETE CURE

SALT RHEUM CURED.

CURED, SCALY ECZEMA.

AN AMERICAN LIFE CURE.

I ACHE ALL OVER.

CHICAGO BASE-BALL PARK.

HOMER KIRALFY'S

SIEGE OF TROY.

The Judgment of Paris.

The Flight on the Aigean Sea.

Trojans in Arms.

The Fate of Troy.

NOTICE—POSTPONEMENT.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Two Great Companies.

THIRD EDITION SUNDAY NIGHT.

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SUNDAY NIGHT, August 29.

A TIN SOLDIER.

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ELAINE

TONIGHT. TONIGHT.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

THE SILVER KING.

SAMSON

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG

GRAND EXTENSION.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Elements in Northern Ohio's making.

Gen. Gibbon defends the Secretary in the pasta-pot.

The reported loss of the envious disease has been exaggerated.

A small eclipse of the sun occurred yesterday, but it was not visible in this country.

Ex-Representative D. T. Corbin, Charles Knight killed his wife and then shot himself dead.

The assignee of Ives & Co. will today make a statement of the firm's condition.

Gerrard B. Benjamin has resigned the office of United States District Attorney for Massachusetts.

Justice Gaynor, the actual administrator and attorney nonobstante, died yesterday at Canandaigua, N.Y.

Baron Hirsch was yesterday naturalized by the Secretary of State by the United Letter-carriers of New York.

The British Bishop of Lucko last evening adopted the first Lord Bill an American from the Bishop of Liverpool.

The business failures occurring throughout the United States and Canada during the last seven days number 211.

The Bank of London at London, Ont., was greater payment yesterday. Little loss, however, is anticipated by depositors.

It is noted that the cases of Plant and Bailey in the recently collapsed California wheat deal will aggregate $1,000,000.

Three prominent people at Candler Springs are reported to have died from the effects of Henry M. Stanley after having been inserted by the physicians.

Secretary Windom is at it with a will that he has been arraigned that the King of Servia did represent him at the Kingsberg wedding recently.

Gerrard B. Wheeler of Des Moines, Ia., was elected President of the American Bar Association, which closed its session at Saratoga yesterday.

Two unknown prospectors exploded during a sharp battle at San Gabriel, Cal., without serious casualties. A number of men were fatally wounded.

Gen. Gibbon at his War Department desk on Friday dispatch has been received on which to base fears of a serious outbreak of the White River Utes.

Van O'Grady's tenants at Rotterdamers, Ireland, refuse to accept a 40 per cent reduction in rents unless the rest be remitted. They will probably be evicted.

Wayne Mac Veigh, Lloyd's successor from Illinois, was landing in New York City yesterday she evaded with the gun, killing a number of persons.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. T. P. Gill have been witnesses from the Chicago party in consequence of the postponing of the Irish National League by the Government.

The National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, will meet next year at Wheeling, W. Va. The Sir Knights meeting afternoon yesterday after electing Gen. Albert of Chicago Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Salisbury announced in the British House of Lords yesterday that the British Government has protested the Irish Parliament at Lagos. Mr. Balfour made the announcement in the House of Commons.

The Texas Centennial—to different quarters of Texas interested by a local newspaper, says that there has been a great but not steady increase since the first of the year over the business of the last few years.

Where the colorado continue to export their sovereign, the mule showing a net gain of 77 per cent for July over last year, the tendency to sensitive agitation to prevent rates for admission and are ready, and then affect the amount for vote and use.

U. S. Ins & Co.'s weekly trade review says that everything will favor an early prosperity, and that, while the advance of the have been by the drouth (like wrath), the injury to wheat does not appear important, and corn has not been damaged so seriously as to overbalance the increase in acreage.

Cyclones and two others at Sioux Falls have resulted in the arrest of 21 prisoners in consequence of having completed most republicans with Dutch Flax, Grand Salvage, Shave Oil Concentrator Co. Gold, and for some time past a prominent on the Liberal's bounty, has been placed under arrest, charged with a similar offense.

The City of Mankato, on Sioux City Grocers, herald to the depot's edge when an axle off the Sherrondood coast. The passengers and crew, numbering over 40, built in the boats which moored about as soon as occurring thirteen persons in the steamer York City, which has landed there at Mankato. It is reported that all on board the steamer was rescued.

The Senate for seven day good, and have been well exercised. Nothing remained over night. Legislative business was dull. The convention on the New York Stock Exchange was on a business basis, and prices declined. The Chicago produce market was quiet, with steadiness in spots and more strength in provisions. Cash wheat in spots was lower.

PUBLISHED [illegible] EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Table of rates for publishing various matters.

and his arms about the men who tackled by a further reduction in the estimates of next, as compared with Thursday with the Senate and vessel in whole lumber, lath and shingles 5c cents higher, wheat and corn a shade lower, oats 1c more cents, rye 1c cent higher, barley easy, and flaxseed 1c cent lower.

The New York Sun says: The complete returns of the Kentucky election show a total vote of 562,111, which is more than 5,000 above the aggregate in the Presidential election of 1888—the heaviest on record. Buckner, Democrat, has 24,000 for Governor, a loss of 5,000 from Carmack's vote and Breckinridge's, Republican, 17,000, a gain of 5,000 over Blakey, while the Prohibition strength runs from 4,000 to 5,000 and the Labor vote from 1,000 to 2,000. The Republicans gain in five districts to have been made on a fair and test of political sentiment.

Atlanta, Southern, on the suggestion of Tom Scarrow, the people of the Atlanta and Municipal Electric of Chicago have determined to join the residents of Central Park and Brighton Park in petitioning for annexation to the city. This is wise, for the preservation of separate policemen would necessitate the maintenance of separate government property, fence in the rivers, and they would tend to confusion, inconvenience and positive outrage of all. If, on the other hand, the four districts unite hands in an amicable way they will be taken in. The people of Central Park and Brighton Park are practically unanimous for annexation, and probably two-thirds of the people of Jackson and Kenwood want to come in. These facts would indicate something like 1,000 votes for annexation, against 75 votes opposed, supposing that Oak Park, Hyde Park, Cicero, and Englewood should vote solidly against, which is hardly probable. One thing is certain—if parties does not come in with Central Park this year it will have to remain out until it is the center of Oak Park to be in it. Mr. Clarke and his other parties who are promoting the annexation movement at Justice fully understand this, also that it is their interest to protect the Sunrise townships, early adjusting the city lines, being assured until their territory is United action is, under the circumstances, not only wise but necessary.

THE SAME LEGATE ENGLISHED.

Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords yesterday that the Government had determined to prohibit the Irish National League as an illegal society. This action was hardly expected. Ireland has action been more peaceful. Five outrages, agrarian or other, have been reported for seven days. On the recent success in the counties the Colleges have been proclaimed with white gloves, as a token that no criminal name were on the docket. There has been little excitement at anywhere of late, because not many evictions have been attempted, though quite a number have been threatened. Moreover, the recent elections in Great Britain have been taken as regarding condemnation of the policy of coercion. Perhaps the Tory Ministers wish by their proclamation of the League to encourage disappointed of the action of the electors. At any rate, they have yielded to the clamor of the landlords and will try the effect of a policy of legal terrorism once more in Ireland.

Considering the result there can be little doubt. If the Irish follow the advice of Mr. Parnell they will meet and defeat coercion once again without much difficulty. The League will soon after be suppressed by superior order a new name, just as the National League was organized when the Land League was suppressed. The Irish farmers smash for personal from organizing for mutual protection. It is quite clear that the headquarters of the organization will be transferred to London, and that English sympathizers will carry on the agitation as before, while Irish members are neighboring British constituencies on the merits of Gladstone's home-rule programme. This was the scheme mapped out some time ago in anticipation of the action of yesterday. The Tory Ministers may try to prevent by force any such gathering. They have will be given gain adding to the English constituencies, to with tenants so clear as they that the Tories are trying to use the Crowbar act for political purposes, thus justifying all the accusations of the Parnellites.

Already there are indications of protest. The London Daily Free asserts that both Hartington and Chamberlain tried to dissuade the Government from proclaiming the league. If this is true, and the sentiments of the Unionist organ, the Chronicle, on the Government borne, this means in brief, is the Tory Cabinet will be assailed during the autumn session, no matter how it is patched up in the meantime. Indeed, it would seem as though Lord Salisbury and some of his colleagues are desirous of quitting office as soon as possible. They are riding for a fall.

SUPREME AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

President Gould's statement of the condition of the county finances made at the meeting of the board Thursday shows the need of economy in the management of county affairs. The floating indebtedness is now $1,000,000. Some of the certificates issued by County Clerk Kiss towards the close of last term may be valid, and some of the bills audited by the brethren last December may not be paid, while the amounts which may be entered through the gaudy processes of Mr. Grinnell, but still the total of the county's floating debt will exceed $1,000,000.

The best way to meet this condition of affairs is to fund the bills. The people having confidence in the new Commissioners will vote in favor of such a proposition at the election in November. But after this is accomplished it will still be the duty of the future Commissioners to keep the expenditures within the credit limits. Even Mr. Gould's statement it appears that the appropriations for the last year, notwithstanding the liberal offering of Messrs. Kiss, Gould, and the other Commissioners, and though no improvements were undertaken during the year, are fully up to the county's receipts. And it must be remembered that the legitimate expenses go on increasing from year to year. The new City Hall has added to them considerably. The extension of the law to Hyde Park, Cicero, Jefferson, and Lake View increased them still further. The addition of ten six Judges to the Circuit Court added $10,000 to the annual bill. One of the honorers for the salaries of judges, bailiffs, jury fees, etc. The new City Commission has not will much.

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Mr. Gould and Commissioner Stewart have indicated where the work of economy may properly begin. The County Hospital under Hinde control has been diverted from its original and legitimate purpose. It was intended as an asylum to the Poor-house, for sick and infirm paupers. For some years it has been the refuge of all classes of patients. Persons who are amply able to pay for treatment in private or semi-private institutions have been received there and treated at the public expense as if they were paupers. There are many institutions which such persons can be taken care of, such as the County Hospital, the Mercy Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the Michael Reese Hospital, the Women's and Children's Hospital, etc. For the future it is to be hoped that patients will not be received at the County Hospital unless they are known to be paupers, except in cases of emergency—the victims of accidents. If this policy is adopted the expenses of the Insane Hospital can be cut down one-half. An equal reduction may be made in the running expenses of the Insane Asylum. The cost of the Poorhouse can also be reduced considerably by admitting none but real paupers and excluding the insane and feeble-minds who made a their refuge during the free-and-easy rule of Warden Pray.

There are many other places where economy may be practiced as foreseen by Mr. Gould. The new Commissioners have many advantages to the suggestions. They have already begun to apply the knife.

CONTINUED SAFETY OF RAILROADS.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois shows the inadequate provisions of law for securing safety on railroads. About a year ago the Attorney-General, acting for the people, petitioned the Circuit Court at Springfield to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company to put its tracks in proper and safe condition as well as to run a sufficient number of trains for the accommodation of the public. After hearing the evidence the Circuit Court refused the writ, and in so doing was sustained by the Supreme Court, where the decision of Judge Phillips was reversed and the defendant company discharged. The ground taken by the higher tribunal was that while the company was bound to keep the road in safe condition, according to reasonable ways and the proper remedy for the non-performance of the duty.

The allegation that the road was out of repair and "in an unsafe and dangerous condition for the running of trains of passenger and freight cars" was not disputed but frankly admitted by the company. The only defense was that the necessary funds for the purpose could not be raised. The road is a short one, only 75 miles long, and its business is not large. It would seem to be a difficult undertaking, and it is also impossible to get a peremptory mandamus granted. The attorney-General and the State's Attorneys in the several districts are the only persons who can bring such proceedings, and the cases in which they act are very rare. What chance would there have been, for instance, to compel by a peremptory proceeding against the Toledo, Peoria & Western, or the representatives that gentle line were saying along in the mail in any guilty of maintaining useless bridges and an inefficient system of track repair? Even whenever the remedy which the Supreme Court prescribes is at its disposal it would not always be a speedy one. Before the writ could be issued the company would have time to bring its case before the Supreme Court, and by the time the decision was rendered the road would be in good condition, or perhaps in a worse condition than before.

The spectacle of a railroad company which admits that its tracks are in a dangerous and unsafe condition being discharged by the Supreme Court and allowed to go on putting the lives of its passengers in peril is not altogether pleasing. The quick and effective remedy of mandamus is not the one needed in such a case. This proceeding for long, employed against railroads to compel such duties as the building of bridges, the grading of crossings in the proper form, and the running of daily trains. To say, however, that when a railroad company is bankrupt the duty of maintaining safe tracks becomes "impossible of performance" seems also based on of the best the corporations can take advantage of by any previous thoughtless or careless and stockholders very a natural, is that fact to excuse it for having its tracks in a dangerous condition for public travel?

If proceeding by our warrants is the only one to be employed against a railroad company operated at wealth has this remedy seems to be greatly enlarged. How many cases are there on record where this proceeding has been successfully used for the purpose since? To render the charter of a railroad company is a difficult undertaking, and it is also impossible to get a peremptory proceeding started. The attorney-General and the State's Attorneys in the several districts are the only persons who can bring such proceedings, and the cases in which they act are very rare. What chance would there have been, for instance, to compel by a peremptory proceeding against the Toledo, Peoria & Western, or the representatives that gentle line were saying along in the mail in any guilty of maintaining useless bridges and an inefficient system of track repair? Even whenever the remedy which the Supreme Court prescribes is at its disposal it would not always be a speedy one. Before the writ could be issued the company would have time to bring its case before the Supreme Court, and by the time the decision was rendered the road would be in good condition, or perhaps in a worse condition than before.

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THE SPOTTED EXCITEMENT.

There are numerous signs that the stampede here seems to developed and much the to come under the Napoleonic maxim, if only they can preserve the essence of their coating. The only exception appears to be Senator William Curtis, who writes the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette that the Cleveland Administration has shelved the reform to the town of its friends, and in the name of Harper's Weekly tolerates the delivery of the second report announced the conviction of supporting Cleveland in 1888, from which it appears that Mr. Curtis and Mr. Eugene Hig-gins both have something confidence in him, though the latter appears to be getting off the perilous trestle.

In other quarters, however, the sky is not so serene and confidence is badly shaken. The New York Evening Post, which has been the Cleveland's professional apologist, has an apology to offer for the Higgins business; on the other hand, it not long ago declared that if he did not show that business as a might and how the ways which elected him to the Legislature were not fraudulent and unscrupulous, among them one from a Democratic magistrate acting with the Democratic leader to that State and the reason for them, it had no use for him. A day or two ago it was printed a letter from Indianapolis in which one writer says: "The indications now are that the Republicans will win in Indiana next year by considerable majorities, because, as things stand now, the Independents will vote with the Republicans." And to another place: "How there is one means why the Republicans must carry this State next year, and that is because Cleveland has repudiated and betrayed the Democracy." On the same line will also have to do with the Democracy. Indeed, it would seem as though Lord Salisbury and some of his colleagues are desirous of quitting office as soon as possible. They are riding for a fall.

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President Gould's statement of the condition of the county finances made at the meeting of the board Thursday shows the need of economy in the management of county affairs. The floating indebtedness is now $1,000,000. Some of the certificates issued by County Clerk Kiss towards the close of last term may be valid, and some of the bills audited by the brethren last December may not be paid, while the amounts which may be entered through the gaudy processes of Mr. Grinnell, but still the total of the county's floating debt will exceed $1,000,000.

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A RIVAL MODEL OF CLOTHING REFORM.

Mr. Alva Vanderbilt Belmont, the eldest of the Belmont sisters, has also had some experience with the tricks of practical politicians in "Blue" Cooper's management of his interest when he contested the Kennedy Assembly District on the regular Republican ticket in the last election, has drawn up a plan for the prevention of bribery which he thinks will provide greater security for the secrecy of the ballot and thwart the scheme of ill-disposed politicians. His scheme contemplates some modifications to office and will do away with the primaries altogether.

The details of the plan are extraordinarily clear. The registration officers are to receive and post for days before the registration the names of all the eligible persons who may be recommended by a certain number of voters as fitted for the offices to be filled at the coming election. When a citizen registers he will be requested to designate each of those persons on his ballot he wishes to put in nomination, and any person thus designated by electors of the voters registered on the last election shall be placed on the list of candidates, and the expenses of election will be borne by the county. The registration officers will prepare the ballots containing the names of the candidates, there being as many different ballots as there are offices, and the names of all candidates for the same office to be upon one ballot, each ballot to be attached to a post or counterfoil, which, when accompanied with a book of ballots of the same form is to be given to the inspectors on the morning of election. At the election the voter takes his ballots and marks off from each the candidates for whom he does not wish to vote, supervisors in the polling

THE NEWS FIE

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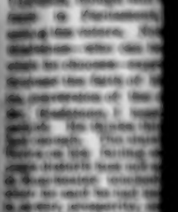

place being provided for this purpose. Before the ballot is delivered to the elector the counters, canvassers, and inspectors count the ballot, a mark must be put on the registration list to show he has received the ballot, and it must be stamped by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, and after the manner of the rules the order of the ballots, books, together with all defaced or unclaimed ballots, all unused ballots, and the stamps, must be filed in the same manner and at the same time as the poll list or register is required to be filed.

This scheme, Mr. Belmont maintains, would give "any decent number of citizens the legal power to secure the nomination of an honest and competent candidate to their interest or vast without encountering the usual perils of the primaries." So far as ascertaining the choice expressed is necessary of a city at large is concerned, this bring away with the error of workers and ballot stuffing-candidates, Mr. Belmont proposition is a good one, and is comparable with other schemes of the kind which are now engaging the attention of election reformers in New York. As to the peculiar form of ballot, it is the same which is used in Canada and other British colonies, and undoubtedly would case as sort is to favor. The machinery for voting is, however, as proposed by Mr. Belmont is unnecessarily limited and complicated, and would necessitate delays and would be very oppressive to electors. Mr. Belmont scheme is limited to the right direction, but it would have to be considerably simplified, we fear, before it would be made practical.

HAPPY HOURS AND THE ANARCHISTS.

The most amusing feature of the Syracuse convention was the alliance between the Socialists and the Socialists, the two factions being as radicals as to the best means of reform to the masses. Lawrence Gronlund, a Socialistic writer of some prominence and a delegate to the convention from the Tenth Assembly District of New York City, came his case to the test:

The plain question is: Shall the party openly [illegible] Shall it try to have [illegible] Shall it try to have [illegible] party, or shall it keep [illegible] party? [illegible] have, I have said [illegible] Socialistic party, to appeal [illegible] to the farmers by an honest [illegible] the problems to

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

HANNOCK REMINISCENCES.

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MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN R. R.
BETWEEN
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Visit our China, Glass, and Fine Pottery Dept., on the 3d Floor. The finest display, the largest assortment by far, and the lowest prices in the city. A visit will convince the most credulous that there is to such stock to be found at any price in this or any other city.

Visit our Housefurnishing Dept. in the Basement, the greatest array of Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, and everything requisite to furnish the homes of the millions as well as the palaces of the millionaires, and at prices that defy competition.

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ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

OPTICAL PRODUCTS EYES.

TAR-OID
PILES, SALT RHEUM

WHERE DID SHERIDAN GO?

[illegible] AGAIN, WHO HAS HE GONE WITH NOW AT ALL?

[illegible] Before the Grand Jury to Tell What He Knows about Allegations Recently Made Here Relative to the Sheridan Electric Underground Conduit Company and the Plaintiff Corporation—Sheridan's Late Employer Is a Fugitive from Justice.

It was reported yesterday that one Henry Keeling, formerly the private secretary of Dwight H. Tripp, the attorney much talked about in the anti-graft [illegible] in connection with the embezzlement of $50,000 funds of the stock of the Sheridan Electric Underground Conduit company, certain officials, and stockholders, for consideration on the part of the [illegible] being the assent of the [illegible] authorities giving the company a franchise underground rights. The Sheridan Electric Underground Conduit Company was before the Council in 1900 asking for an ordinance giving it the right to erect [illegible] underground. The ordinance was passed without a dissenting vote, but in the face charge it was not altogether satisfactory either to the company or to the city, especially to the latter, as it would have required the latter [illegible] to pay [illegible] for the privilege. In other words, the city would have to pay for the privilege of using its own streets. The ordinance was vetoed by Mayor Harrison, and was passed over the veto by the Council. Then the Sheridan company began to [illegible] the streets, and [illegible] the Supreme court of Illinois, which decided that the ordinance was void, and that the company had no right to [illegible] the streets. The Sheridan company then

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

SCHEMING FOR ST. JOHN.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL.

KNOX COLLEGE
KNOX
GALESBURG, ILL.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES & CHILDREN

MISSES GRAVE'S SEMINARY,

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.

Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

THE KINKLAND SCHOOL.

MISS SYLVANUS REED'S

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

AREND'S KUMYSS.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Frascati Park House,
LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Mt. St. Joseph's Academy,
DUBUQUE, IOWA.
Fall Term Begins Sept. 5, '92.

PENNSYLVANIA

Racine College Grammar School

Indianapolis Classical Schools.

American Conservatory

ALLEN ACADEMY.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.

ST. MEACON ACADEMY

Todd Seminary for Boys.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Illinois Conservatory of Music.

NOTICE
TO
PAPER-DEALERS.

PROPOSALS
For Steam Heating and Water Supply.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
State and Adams-sts.

Furniture, Wood Mantels, Curtains, and Draperies.

HARDWOOD MANTELS, ROYAL FRENCH MIRRORS, BRASS FRAMES, GRATE AND HEARTH TILES
TILES
IN STOCK.
$25.00.
Chas. L. Page.
107 & 109 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WEAK MEN!

Nickel Plating.

MONUMENTS

WILSON LINE STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Summer Excursions.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Wild have returned from a visit of a few weeks to Fairhaven, Vermont.

Lt. T. Dwyer, who has been stricken down with typhoid fever, continued to-day his fast, making the 40th to-day of the Salvation's fasting for Bramwell Booth.

IN GENERAL.

The Lunar Board of Civil-Service Examiners will hold an examination to-day of candidates for the position of Deputy Assessor. There are already applicants for the office, six hours to-day and five hours to-morrow.

The examinations yesterday as observed by Messrs. Quinlan, Tilyou & Co., Stock Exchange, were as follows: [illegible]

Thomas Whalen, a 10-year-old boy, while coasting on a sleigh, Burlington & Quincy train on the River Forest crossing, Oak Park, last night, had his arm cut off. He was taken to the hospital at the Harvey Tunnel station, and [illegible]

A number of new and improved letter-boxes were [illegible] in the North Division section of the Post-Office yesterday for the old-fashioned pendulum ball box with the coin-slots. The [illegible] are [illegible] and will be put [illegible]

W. S. Schlesinger, the wholesale clothier on West Madison street, yesterday entered a suit for $50 against his counter-tenant, Max Wise, for [illegible] Building. The damage is laid at [illegible] and the suit-blank [illegible] Schlesinger, Wise [illegible] Building.

Referring to a paragraphical remark to the effect that Chamberlain's Panorama on the Lincoln Park Exposition Grounds, it should be stated that [illegible] Morris had nothing to do with the [illegible] of the Panorama, [illegible] yesterday for Bramwell Booth.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[

THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE

FOURTH DAY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S SESSION.

Building Some of the Important Sections of the Building—Prof. Rowe on the Progress of Evolution—The Social Work of Large Cities—Expert's Latest—The Chinese Question from the Chinese Standpoint—The Strongest Land—Notes and Features.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CONFESSION OF TOLSTOI.

THE GREAT NOVELIST TELLS THE STORY OF HIS OWN LIFE.

An Unpleasant Contrast to the Other Great Work, "My Religion"—Nothing Pure in the Spirit of Atonement—Sorrow as Fun and Exercise—The Masterpiece Shown Here to Be Incoherent Words and Unintelligible Sentences.

Nothing shows in full of hopes and disturbing the subsequent writing that pure something in the entire sense of Christ's law as a whole, artistic, and modern whose books and work being republished extensively living tongues, and whose life is likely to affect even more powerfully than his writings the lives of generations to come. This is Count Lyof N. Tolstoi, known the W. D. Howells recently declared to be the greatest of modern novelists, at the head of the realistic school of fiction, the strength for not in the direction of future prophecy, but in the delineation of human nature in the present. His recent books on religious subjects have created a sensation throughout the civilized world, and have been translated into many languages, including Japanese and Chinese. The publication of his latest work, "Confession," in this country, and the appearance of a translation of it in The Tribune this morning, will be welcomed by a large number of readers, who have been anxiously awaiting it. This remarkable book, which has been published in Russia, but has been suppressed by the censor, is a confession of the author's own life, and of the religious experiences which have led to the present evolution of his views. The publication of this confession will be a surprise to many readers, who have been accustomed to look upon Tolstoi as a writer of fiction only, and who have not been aware that he was a man of deep religious feeling. The remarkable effect of the book upon the world of letters, and the sensation which it has created in Russia, where it was first published, are described in the following letter from the London correspondent of The Tribune:

LONDON, Aug. 10.—[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.] After a delay of nearly two years, during which the manuscript has been in the hands of the censor, Count Tolstoi's "Confession" has been published in Russia, and copies have reached London. The book is a remarkable one, and is likely to create a profound sensation throughout the world. It is a frank and fearless exposition of the author's religious views, and a confession of the errors of his past life. Count Tolstoi has been for many years the most prominent figure in Russian literature, and his influence upon the thought of his country has been enormous. His writings have been translated into many languages, and have created a profound impression in every civilized country. His novels, "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," are universally regarded as masterpieces of realistic fiction, and his short stories and dramas have also attracted much attention. His religious views, as expressed in his later writings, have aroused much controversy, and have led to a number of bitter attacks upon him by the Russian clergy. The Holy Synod has formally excommunicated him, and he has been subjected to much persecution on account of his views. He has, however, a large number of followers, who look upon him as a prophet, and who regard his writings as of the highest importance. Many of these followers have come to England, and have established a small but flourishing community here. Count Tolstoi is a man of wealth, and has always been generous in his charities. He has given away large sums of money to the poor, and has established many schools for the education of the children of the peasants. He has also written a number of pamphlets on social questions, which have had a wide circulation. His views on the land question, for example, have been widely discussed, and many of his followers have refused to pay taxes which they consider unjust. He has also written a number of pamphlets on the subject of education, and has established a school for the children of the peasants on his own estate, where his theories are put into practice. He has also written a number of pamphlets on the subject of education, and has established a school for the children of the peasants on his own estate, where his theories are put into practice.

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G. CO

UT SAWS
HILL SUPPLIES.

MORNING
D GOODS,
TURE,
AUCTION
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N SALES.
Auction Sale
TURE.
23, at 10 a.m.
WASH-AV.
Sets,
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niture,
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irs, Desks,
Beds, etc.,
SALE
AL PROPERTY
NATIONAL
NCAMPMENT
FOR SALE.

6%

Dakota Territory Bonds,

Dated May 1st, 1901. 15-20s.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July at Chemical National Bank, New York City.

Issued for Public Shall Mine and School of Mines, Public Buildings.

Denomination of bonds, $500.
Total value of property in State, $
Total assessment of property, $
Present outstanding indebtedness, $
Total indebtedness, $
Population estimated at 500,000.

We offer a limited amount of these high grade bonds.
Particulars furnished on application.

N. W. Harris & Company,
115 & 117 Monroe-st.

Preston & Company,
130 La Salle-st.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

Offering for subscription at par and accrued interest the following:

$50,000 Sterling City, Tex., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Kimball City, Tex., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Englewood City, Ill., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Sheffield, Ill., School 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Rugby, Dakota, 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Kenmare, Dakota, 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Burlington, Dakota, 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Franklin, Neb., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Ludden, Dakota, 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Chapman, Neb., 6% gold School 20s.
$50,000 Gladbrook, Ia., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Cambridge, Neb., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 C., R. & Q. R. R. Co., 6% gold 20s.
$50,000 Detroit Water Co., 6% gold 20s.

Circulars on application.

WM. O. COLE & CO.,
140 Washington-st.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Chicago.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus 1,000,000.00

Interest paid on Commercial Deposits at 3 per cent per annum.
Interest paid on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent per annum.
Loans and Deposits. Accounts Invited.

Farmers' Trust Co.

Chicago Office: 111 Dearborn-st.

4% Interest on Savings Deposits, payable on demand.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits, payable in five years.
4% Interest on Time Deposits, payable in one year.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The undersigned committee for bondholders and stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was formed in pursuance of the agreement dated August 1, 1901, and published in the newspapers on that day, hereby gives notice that the time for the deposit of bonds and stock under the agreement has been extended to and including the 15th day of September, 1901.

After that date bonds and stock will be received only upon such terms as the committee may prescribe.

Dated August 31, 1901.

[illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS.

Changes in the principal cities of the United States yesterday, as shown by bank clearings:

New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Ore.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spokane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tacoma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wichita	[illegible]	[illegible]
Topeka	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

FACTS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Physician's Incident Causes Wasted an Income in America.

Synopsis of Lots.—The Origin of Shortening in Puddings.—Why Women Should Be Out Indoors.—Really and Plainly.—Curious Wedding Rings.—Rice Pictures.—Sweets and Health.—Rice Wafers Drink Rules.—Women Reformers.—Rice Pills in Drinks.

The is accomplished, says a correspondent of the London Globe, by experience and the gradual, unconscious manner of doing things well. Adventure, too, though dear to the hearts of the women to support in all kinds of indigestion and confinement. The extreme and deadly fatal, of the determination to be, to be not the world in any manner, the scientific defender of impossible ones, together with the patient and unprejudiced, is a tendency of all adventure. The main striking characteristic common to these is always successful audience toward a show of skill and enjoyment. Little or none have been with, unless, and great fate, together with pre-eminence of all kinds, including diplomacy, that makes a British subject would hesitate to call the Commander of strong, tried Saxon men of right to occupy themselves thus, and they are called upon to exercise an almost equal responsibility. Especially is it cruel to the adventure who, in the simple forms of play, marriage, and rings, as part of a grand party event, are a little apprehensive. The great lesson to learn the adventure, indeed, is to be not afraid of the world, to be not afraid of